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CLASSIFICATION _____

COUNTRY Soviet Union REPORT 1TOPIC Chemical Industry in KIROV

EVALUATION _____ PLACE OBTAINED _____

DATE OF CONTENT _____

DATE OBTAINED _____ DATE PREPARED _____

REFERENCES _____

PAGES _____ ENCLOSURES (No. & Type) _____

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25X1X

1. a.1. The factory called "Shinni Zavod" producing automobile tires in KIROV, covers an area of about 1650x660 feet. It is located close to a power station and an imitation leather plant. It has railroad connection.
- a.2. The plant was in a state of decay

25X1A

25X1A

A large building, located about in the center of the plant area, houses all the machinery and apparatus required for the manufacturing process including roller sets, vulcanizing devices etc. Opposite the factory building proper is a warehouse where raw material of American origin, including raw caoutchouc, caoutchouc milk and a lot of other things were stored, as source states. The two buildings are connected by an electrically

driven belt conveyer. In the western extension of the warehouse is a transformer.

25X1A

a.3. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the following articles were produced and dispatched in the plant and shipped: Tires diameter 27.56 in. to 39.37 in. for passenger cars and 3½ to 5-ton trucks and rubber slabs for unknown purposes, surface 39.39x19.69 in. thickness: .59 in.

25X1A

a.4. [REDACTED] the total number of workmen in the plant was about 2,500 persons, the major part were women. Some of the PWs were employed as specialists in the plant, but most of them did transport work.

a.5. Sketch of premises: Annex 1.

b.1. The factory for rubber products and imitation leather, called "Iskosh Combinet" in KIROV consists of a number of buildings erected on an area of about 1,000x660 feet. There, too, source had the impression of general decay. From the NW a RR siding leads to the plant.

b.2. The production included rubber soles, rubber heels and rubber gloves and rubber aprons for doctors. In addition, tirelike slabs were made of rubber and imitation leather, surface about 39.4 x 39.4 in., thickness .59 in.; They were packed in bales of 25.

25X1A

b.3. [REDACTED] the workmen worked in three shifts and their strength was about 800 Soviet Russians, 50% being women and 100 PWs.

b.4. Sketch of plant: Annex 1.

- c.1. The meat factory called "Myasso Combine" is a big enterprise with a daily capacity of 3,000 oxen and sheep; it covers an area of about 1,300 x 2,000 feet.
- c.2. The slaughtering and refrigerating plants seemed to be equipped with modern installations.
- c.3. Waste of bones and fat were used for making combs or soaps respectively.
- c.4. Number of employed people about 300 Soviet Russians, round about 80% being women; 35 to 40 PWs were also employed there.
- d.1. The position of the leather factory agrees with the position marked on the town plan of KIROV near the river VYATKA.

2.



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- a.1. In the "Myasso Combine" in KIROV about 30 to 40 heads of cattle and 15 pigs per day were worked up into canned meat and other preserves. 5 20-ton waggons were dispatched per week.
- a.2. Each shift consists of about 300 Soviet Russians, most of them women, and 100 PWs. Work was done in three shifts.
- a.3. By-products manufactured in the plant are glue and bone meal as well as combs.

b.1. The rubber factory consists of 4 single-floor shed buildings, 260x130feet.

c.1. The leather factory in KIROV consists of 4 3-story building worksheds, 260 x 100 feet, each with a smoke-stack and 2 wooden drying sheds 330 x 130 feet.

c.2. In three-shift operation, there are 150 Soviet Russians, mostly women, and 100 PWs per shift.

c.3. From the raw hides arriving in 2 or 3 waggons each day, leather is made and, from it, finished driving belts.

d.1. The match factory located on the right bank of the river WYATKA covers an area of about 1,000 x 330 feet. There are four 3-story buildings, 260 x 130 feet.

d.2. The factory employs about 400 Soviet Russian women in three shifts and a few PWs, who transport the wood from the river to the factory.

d.3. Cross-river traffic is by a motor ferry which can carry 2 trucks or 6 horse-drawn vehicles on each crossing.

e. Sketch of lay-out: Annex 2

3.



1. The rubber factory, a comparatively old plant, is located not far from the northern edge of ^{the} town of KIROV. The area of the plant is about 1,300 x 1,300 feet and is surrounded by a wooden fence. There are RR sidings.

Current supply from KIROV power station, which is located about 330 feet north of it.

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2. The daily output of the plant is estimated [] 25X1A
as follows: Round about 900 tires for passenger cars,
450 for trucks and 3,000 inner tubes. In addition, an
unknown amount of rubber boots. The raw material used is
raw caoutchouc of USA origin.
3. The plant employs 800 Soviet Russians and 50 PWs in
each of the three shifts.
4. Sketch of plant: Annex 3. 25X1X

4.

a. The factory "Shinni Savod II", which is located within
the town district of KIROV produced 400 to 500 tires
for motor vehicles per day during the war - during the
period [] 1,000 to 1,200 tires per day, as
the result of an extension of the plant.

[] the raw material used is raw caoutchouc
of US-American or British origin; in this connection it
must be pointed out that, as a result of the reduction of
deliveries by about 60% after 1946 to 1947, there was often
a shortage of material.

Number of persons employed: 500

b. The factory for leather substitutes called "ISHKOSH
Combine" which is also located within the town district
of KIROV, produced the following commodities per day

[] 1,000 pairs of rubber
boots, 1,000 pairs of goloshes, 1,200 rubber slabs,

31.5 x 47.2 in., 500 pairs of rubber heels and other rubber products. This plant, too, is often short of raw material.

Number of persons employed: 1,200.

c. The "Chromovi Zavod" which is situated in the neighbourhood of the river VYATKA, has about 450 working people who produced leather for uppers and soles which, 25X1A

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is to be used for military footwear.

d. An enterprise called "Miasso Combine" and KIROV slaughterhouse employs 460 working people; aside from frsh meat, it mainly produces preserves. In addition, soap and, from bones, buttons and combs. - The production is very irregular, and fluctuating between 2 and 8 waggonloads per day.

e. Sketch of plant: Annex 4.

5.



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a. The rubber plant "Shinni Zavod" covers an area of about 3,300 x 2,300 feet. The production there are tires for motor vehicles, aircraft and bicycles and rubber soles for footwear.

b. Adjacent to the tire plant is the imitation leather plant "ISKOSH" which covers an area of about 1,640 x 660 ft.. It produces shoes and boots with rubber soles and slabs of imitation leather.

c. Sketch of plant: Annex 5.

6.

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a.1. The "ISKOSH"-plant is located in a suburb of KIROV. It was built to German designs and in co-operation with German engineers and was put into operation in 1930.

a.2. The plant consisted of 4 brick buildings, each about 330 feet long and 115 feet wide, and some wooden sheds. Part of the machines running there are of German origin. The required power current is supplied by the municipal power station. There is a RR siding.

a.3. The production included shoes, boots, heels, and soles made of rubber and, additionally, cardboard boxes. The raw material was rubber supplied from abroad. During the period of observation Russian rubber was employed which, in the shape of lumps and lots of 60, were packed in bags; temporarily, buna of German origin was used which arrived in bales.

a.4. there were about 1,500 to 2,000 working people viz. Soviet Russian civilians and deportees plus about 50 to 100 PWs, working in three shifts in the plant.

b. On the edge of the town KIROV, too, is the factory "Shinni Zavod" which produces tires of different sizes for motor vehicles as well as rubber shoes (goloshes) and rubber boots. PWs were also employed in this plant.

c. A tannery and a skinners were also located on the edge

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of the town near the bank of the river VYATKA. There variegated leather for knee-boots was manufactured. PWs were also employed there.

- d. On the right bank of the river VYATKA is a match factory called "Spichechni Zavod".

7.



1. In a workshed of the plant for motor car and truck tires, called "Shinni Zavod" in KIROV, situated on the bank of the river VYATKA, 20 tire-casting machines were installed [redacted] They were never working simultaneously. Most of these machines had inscriptions in English, except a German calender, a modern machine [redacted]

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2. [redacted] the production (presumably per day) was about 10 tires per head. In this connection [redacted] as a rule, the Soviet Russian workmen worked faster than the PWs who were also employed there.

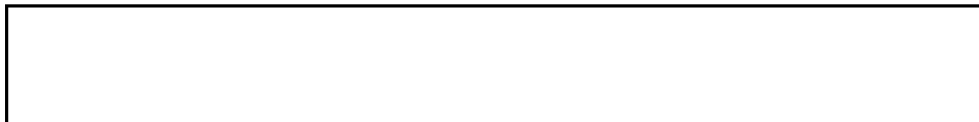
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The number of employed persons was about 600 to 700 workmen, the ratio Soviet Russians/PWs was about 1:2.

3. Raw caoutchouc was also worked up in the plant; it arrived in bales, length x width 25 x 25 in., labeled in Russian.

8.



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produces about 500 to 600 tires and inner tubes per day for motor vehicles; in addition, rubber soles and heels.

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2. [] most of the machines are of Russian origin, except a few German rubber pressing machines. They were in good condition.

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3. [] the raw material was "tar", which arrived in the plant every other day in quantities of 2 or 3 waggons of 60 tons each, and fine-grained, black sand in bags, of which 2 or 3 waggonloads, 60 tons each, were consumed per week.

4. The plant is connected to the marshalling yard, about 2/3 mile distant from the plant, by 2 sidings.

5. Electric current is supplied by a power station which,

25X1A

[] belongs to the plant as it is situated close to it.

6. The number of people employed in the plant are about 3,000 Soviet Russians and 120 PWs.

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9. []

1. The factory for the production of motor vehicle tires in KIROV was evacuated during the war; it was re-transferred in 1945.

2. In three-shift operation about 80 tires for trucks were produced per day.

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10. []

worked, is recently built, and was not put into operation until May, 1947. The plant has the following sections: a dressing shop, a rubber sole pressing shop and a workshop where soles were manufactured from leather substitutes. The pressing shop is equipped with 8 presses and punching machines. The 8-hours rate of output per workman was 120 pairs of rubber soles. The production figure of the plant per day was about 2,880 rubber soles and 1,500 imitation leather soles.

2. The raw material went from the Caucasus and from Germany and was a viscous mass contained in 220 lbs-drums. - The finished goods were dispatched to MOSCOW as their labels showed.

3. About 100 local workmen and 200 PWs were employed in three shift operation in the plant.

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11.

1. The tire plant is located on the eastern side of the main street of KIROV which leads to the south past Camp 7307/1. It was a 20-minute walk. - The plant had 2 shed buildings.

2. The chief products were tires for motor vehicles and tractors, may be also for aircraft. Rubber soles were also manufactured there.

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12.

and soles are made of rubber and leather waste.

B. The tire plant "Shinni Zavod" worked up caoutchouc among other kind of rubber, also Ceylon caoutchouc, as source stated.

C. Sketch of plant: Annex 6.

25X1X

13.

1 sketch of plant: Annex 7.

25X1A

14. Comment.

1. The above reports are forwarded in special consideration of the fact that the statements on most important industrial plants in KIROV largely agree and supplement one another,
2. The tire factory "Shinni Zavod" is dealt with for the first time in these reports.

The layout as shown in Annex 8 is not yet definite. It is as well probable that the plant is located on the site entered in Annex 8 under item 33 (Chrome leather factory). The production is unanimously stated as follows: Tire for motor vehicles (for motor vehicles, tractors, bicycles and, possibly, aircraft too); furthermore, inner tubes, soles and heels (made of waste of the main production). Due to poor supply of raw material the production figure is obviously fluctuating considerably, as all sources agree. A daily production figure of 1,000 to 1,300 tires, as stated by source III and IV, is deemed possible. It seems as if chiefly pure caoutchouc was worked up in the

factory. The total number of working people may be 2,500, i.e. round about 800 per shift, (judging from the statements of source 1 and 3).

3. The object, entered under figure 26 in annex 8 as a metal working plant is dredger factory No.38 which, during the war, produced light tanks and was reconverted for dredger building after the end of the war (1946).

Legend to Annex 8. (Sketch of Town Plan of KIROV)

1. Municipal Slaughter House
2. "Ploshchat' Shelyesnodoroznikov" Square (-Railroadmen's Square)
3. Educational Institute
4. Water works
5. "Ploshchat Revolutsii" square (with cathedral)
6. "Ploshchat Boitsov za Svabodu" (-Freedom Fighter's Square)
7. Agricultural Technical School
8. Permanent Barracks
9. Brick Works
10. Hospital
11. Metal Works
12. Electric Power Station
13. "Don Sovietov" (-House of the Soviets), probably District Administration Building
14. Post Office
15. State Bank
16. Party School
17. Saw Mill
18. Khalturina Square
19. Club House "Demian Bednii"
20. Stadium
21. Town Communist Section
22. Opera
23. "Ploshchat Truda" (Work Square)
24. Race-Course
25. Workmen's Colony "Iskosh"

26. Metal working plant
27. Brick works
28. Municipal Farm
29. Linen Factory
30. Leather Factory "Koshevanni Zavod No.3"
31. Hide working factory
32. Match Factory "Krasnaya Zvisda" (Red Star)
33. Leather Factory "Khroymovi Zavod"
34. Imitation Leather Factory "Iskosh"
35. Factory for motor vehicle tires "Ghinni Zavod"
36. Power Station
37. Canned-meat Factory "Myasso Combine"
38. Saw Mill
39. Factory for aircraft parts

Note: The positions of items 33 to 39 and that of the marshalling yard are only approximately laid down.